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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 23, 1926
BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
MOVES NEARER GOAL
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS
SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

ARABIC
ARMENIAN
BOHEMIAN
CHINESE
CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN
DANISH
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FRENCH
GAELIC
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 59 Clay.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2553 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926

No. 25

British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

VIII—CO-OPERATION—THE LABOR PRESS—EDUCATION.

The British co-operative movement has had a rapid and steady growth from its first beginnings in 1844, when a group of 28 poor flannel weavers in Rochdale saved their pennies until they had about \$140 in capital to open a store, which they took turns in minding. The principle of a "dividend on purchases"—dividing all profit, after paying 5 per cent interest on share capital between the members in proportion to their purchases—provided the foundation on which has been built up the greatest co-operative movement in the world.

The British Co-operative Union today is made up of 1445 societies, having a total individual membership of about 5,000,000 co-operators, with an investment of \$430,000,000, in their societies, with an annual business \$950,000,000. The co-operatives now have some 200,000 employees in Britain, and supply more than a third of the country's population with about half of the food they buy and a third of their cloth and furniture. They have also gone in for production and their wholesale societies supply about half of the goods that are sold over the counters of the retail societies.

Labor banking in England is done by the co-operative movement, for the co-operatives not only own their own wheat lands in Canada, tea estates in Ceylon, cotton mills, clothing and furniture factories, fishing fleets, dairy farms, ships and stores, but they have gone into the banking and insurance business. The Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank handles deposits and withdrawals amounting to about three billion dollars a year. It keeps the accounts of 1000 co-operative societies, 5000 trade unions and 2000 workingmen's clubs, etc., and carries 195,000 individual accounts with an average balance of over \$12,000,000.

Political Activity.

On the political field, although most of the co-operators as workers vote the Labor party ticket, the movement has a party of its own, the co-operative party, which at present has five members of Parliament. These, however, sit on the Labor party benches and the party for the most part co-operates with the Labor party.

A labor press, research work and workers' education are three methods which a labor movement must use to make its work effective and the British movement has long been alive to their importance. Labor papers are almost as old as the movement itself, for the early unions soon realized the importance of having journals of their own, and as far back as the Chartist movement we find labor papers playing an effective part. But specialized labor research and workers' education are of recent growth.

There is only one daily labor paper in England, the Daily Herald, owned by the official labor movement and with a national circulation of about a quarter of a million, but, as in America, most of the unions have their own journals and there are numerous weekly labor papers, both local and national. The Trades Union Congress and Labor party are jointly responsible for a press and publicity department, which supplies a national news service for unions and local labor papers and publishes the Labour Magazine. Most influential of the weekly labor papers are the Sunday Worker, published by left wing trade union lead-

ers and labor M. P.s, with a circulation over 100,000, the New Leader, official organ of the I. L. P., with a 60,000 circulation, Workers' Weekly, Communist organ, with 50,000 circulation, and Lansbury's Labour Weekly.

Research and Education.

There are three organizations specializing in labor research, the Research and Information Department of the Trades Union Congress and Labor party, which directs the activities of advisory committees composed of experts on various specific subjects, especially those problems confronting the Labour party in its governmental aspirations; the Information committee of the I. L. P., which specializes in supplying information for socialist propaganda and for the use of Labor members of Parliament; and the Labor Research Department, an independent agency which conducts research work for some of the most powerful unions, including the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

Ruskin College, founded in 1899 by American philanthropists for the purpose of bringing workingmen to the university, was the first residential workers' college in England, and coming later under the control of trade union and other labor bodies, was the first real attempt at workers' education. It was followed in 1903 by the formation of the Workers' Educational Association, which aimed at extending university benefits to the workers.

Workers' education, however, had not long been started in England before two very distinct wings emerged in the movement. Discontent had been growing among the students at Ruskin, who desired to see the college brought more closely in touch with the labor movement and to see the teaching take on more of a working class character. They went on strike in 1909 against the dismissal of their principal, and this strike led to the formation of a new wing in the workers' education movement, for the striking students were instrumental in forming a new residential college, the Central Labor College, under strictly trade union control, and with a curriculum designed especially to serve the working class movement.

The W. E. A.

The two wings of the movement have found expression in the Workers' Educational Association, supported by government, university and private funds, as well as by labor organizations and the National Council of Labor Colleges, supported exclusively by labor organizations. The W. E. A., which in recent years formed a trade union committee to bring it more closely into touch with the Labor movement, enrolled over 26,000 students in its classes in the year ended May 31, 1924. The National Council of Labor Colleges has grown rapidly of late with more trade union financial support and is conducting more educational schemes for trade unions than all the other educational bodies put together. It is estimated that 22,500 students attended its 950 classes in 1924-25.

Both wings have for some time been impartially endorsed by the Trades Union Congress, and at the Scarborough convention last year it adopted a scheme for co-ordinating all workers' education projects under its auspices. It assumed financial responsibility for both Ruskin and the Labor col-

lege, and decided upon the formation of a national joint committee, including representatives of the T. U. C., the National Council of Labor Colleges, the W. E. A., Ruskin College, the Labor College and the co-operative movement to co-ordinate educational activities. Since then the Trades Union Congress has accepted the gift of a large country house, Easton Lodge, for use as a labor university. The movement is now committed to pushing workers' education with the following aim, accepted by all parties: "To provide working class education in order to enable the workers to develop their capacities and equip them for their trade union, labor and co-operative activities generally, in the work of securing social and industrial emancipation."

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company discharges 688 subway strikers and sues strike leaders for \$239,000 in damages.

German government commission plans for employing 500,000 jobless on productive emergency work; 2,000,000 unemployed reported in nation.

Paris Communists disturb Bastille Day parade by demonstration against Spanish dictator and Sultan of Morocco.

Thirteen Turkish notables hanged at Smyrna for plot against president.

Federal conciliator charges leader of Passaic textile strikers acted under Communist orders.

Twenty-one killed as Navy munition depot explodes at Lake Denmark, near Dover, N. J.

Cleaning and dyeing employers of New York City lock out 10,000 workers to force 20 per cent wage reduction.

Speaker censures Labor members who caused uproar in British House of Commons.

French war veterans hold big parade in Paris in protest against terms of debt settlement with United States.

Greek dictator "settles" strikes by exiling labor leaders to Aegean Islands.

National Industrial Conference Board reports workers most productive in largest industries.

National Civic Federation to make study of old age dependency.

Matthew Woll calls on all elements in productive life of nation to join in a conference for the purpose of having these groups work out their respective problems in co-operation with one another.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices



All Work Done Under Strictly Union Conditions

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

VII. CREDIT CURRENCY.

Last month we discussed the meaning of money. We saw, among other things, that some money, like banknotes, is dependent on other money, gold. A banknote for ten dollars is worth ten gold dollars because the bank is always ready to give ten dollars in gold for it.

In almost the same way the bank is ready to give gold (or other) money for checks of its depositors drawn against their deposits in the bank.

These two are the chief liabilities of an ordinary bank. It is liable for its notes and for its deposits. It keeps a reserve in gold (or other money permitted by law) with which to meet these liabilities. But the bank does not keep the full reserve which would be needed if all the notes and deposits had to be paid at one and the same time.

This brings us to the so-called "mystery of banking." How is it possible, and is it right and proper for a bank to keep in its vaults only part of what it owes its noteholders and depositors?

But the "mystery" is not really any more mysterious than the fact that if you lent Smith \$50 Smith would not keep that \$50 all the time in his pocket or in a safe. He would be a fool if he did. In fact, he wouldn't have borrowed the \$50 of you unless he were free to spend it as he saw fit—provided only he stands ready to pay you back an equal sum, as agreed.

In exactly the same way the bank need only stand ready to pay its creditors as agreed. Since the banknotes and deposits are payable on demand, the bank must always keep some cash reserve on hand, and a certain minimum is usually prescribed by law.

Probably the word "deposits" is what misleads people most. A "deposit" does not suggest simply a debt; it suggests a bag of gold or roll of bills specially "deposited" in the safety vaults of the bank. The reason the word "deposits" is used is that originally a bank was little more than a safety deposit building. We can best understand modern banking by tracing the steps by which it grew up out of this safety deposit business.

The Bank of Amsterdam, three centuries ago was practically a safety deposit bank. Funds were left there for safekeeping, and sometimes transferred from one depositor to another. Suppose that such a simple bank starts with a deposit of \$100,000 in actual gold. The bank's balance sheet would be:

Assets		Liabilities	
Gold.....	\$100,000	Due depositors.....	\$100,000
The right-hand side of the statement is, of course, made up of smaller amounts owed to individual depositors. Assuming that there is owed to Smith \$10,000, to Jones \$10,000 and to all others \$80,000, we may write the bank statement as follows:			
Assets		Liabilities	
Gold....	\$100,000	Due depositor Smith....	\$ 10,000
		Due depositor Jones.....	10,000
		Due other depositors....	80,000
			\$100,000

Now assume that Smith wishes to pay Jones \$1,000. Smith could go to the bank with Jones, present certificates or checks for \$1,000, obtain the gold and hand it over to Jones, who might then redeposit it in the same bank, merely handing it back through the cashier's window and taking a new certificate in his own name.

Instead, however, of both Smith and Jones visiting the bank and handling the money, Smith might simply give Jones a check for \$1,000. Jones would then send the check to the bank and the bank would simply reduce Smith's credit on its

books by \$1,000 and increase Jones by the same amount. The transfer in either case would mean that Smith's holding in the bank's gold was reduced from \$10,000 to \$9,000, and that Jones' was increased from \$10,000 to \$11,000. But the gold itself need not be disturbed. The statement would then read:

Assets		Liabilities	
Gold....	\$100,000	Due depositor Smith....	\$ 9,000
		Due depositor Jones.....	11,000
		Due other depositors....	80,000
			\$100,000

But such a hypothetical bank would soon find—much as did the Bank of Amsterdam—that it could make profits by lending at interest some of the gold on deposit. This could not offend the depositors; for they do not expect or desire to get back the identical gold they deposited. What they want is simply to be able at any time to obtain the same amount of money. So the bank finds itself free to lend out part of the gold that otherwise would lie idle in its vaults. Let us suppose that the bank decides to lend out half the gold which it has in its vaults. Let us suppose that the borrowers of this \$50,000 actually draw it out of the bank in gold. The bank hands this gold to the borrowers in exchange for their promissory notes. Its books will then read:

Assets		Liabilities	
Gold	\$ 50,000	Due depositor Smith.....	\$ 9,000
Promissory notes.....	50,000	Due depositor Jones.....	11,000
		Due other depositors.....	80,000
			\$100,000

It will be noted that now the gold in the bank is only \$50,000, while the total deposits are still \$100,000. In other words, the depositors now have more "money on deposit" than the bank has in its vaults—twice as much! Is there any mystery about this?

Next, suppose the borrowers redeposit the \$50,000 of gold which they just borrowed. The bank's assets will thus be enlarged by \$50,000, and its obligations will be equally enlarged. The balance sheet will become:

Assets		Liabilities	
Gold	\$100,000	Due depositor Smith.....	\$ 9,000
Promissory notes.....	50,000	Due depositor Jones.....	11,000
		Due other (old) depositors.....	80,000
		Due new depositors, i. e. the borrowers	50,000
			\$150,000

The bank's gold is still \$50,000 short of its liabilities. It is \$100,000, while the liabilities are \$150,000.

Evidently the same balance sheet would have

resulted if each borrower had merely handed in his promissory note and received in exchange a right to draw. As this operation most frequently puzzles the beginner in the study of banking, we repeat, in summary the figures representing the conditions before and after these loans:

BEFORE THE LOANS

Assets		Liabilities	
Gold.....	\$100,000	Due depositors.....	\$100,000
AFTER THE LOANS			
Gold.....	\$100,000	Due depositors.....	\$150,000
Promissory notes.....	50,000		

\$150,000

We thus see that the bank may receive not only deposits of gold, but also "deposits" of

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from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's
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Next to New Mission Theatre

WHITTHORNE
& SWAN

Can and Do
Undersell

on good, clean,
staple merchandise

MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
Formerly Davis' Department Store

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-
SISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

promissory notes. In exchange for these promises it gives a right to draw checks. But, even when the borrower has "deposited" only a promise to pay money, by fiction he is still held to have deposited money.

The above tables give the most essential facts about banking operations, except that a fully fledged bank has some of its assets from stockholders. The stockholders, of course, own what is left of the assets after subtracting what is due its depositors and other creditors. The stockholders put in the original money. Let us suppose that they put in \$10,000 in gold and that then all the other transactions happen exactly as above described. Then \$10,000 will need to be added on both sides of the last balance sheet. It will therefore read:

Assets	
Gold	\$110,000
Promissory notes.....	50,000
	<hr/>
	\$160,000
Liabilities	
Due depositors.....	\$150,000
Due stockholders.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$160,000

This brings us pretty close to an actual modern bank. We need only suppose banknotes to be issued and other miscellaneous assets and liabilities to be included. A well managed bank will also be earning interest and profits to be added from time to time (as surplus or undivided profits) to its capital, due the stockholders. The following summarizes a recent balance sheet of a typical modern bank:

Balance Sheet of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-
Operative National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio,
January 23, 1926.

Assets	
Gold and other cash or due from other banks.....	\$ 4,125,234.22
Promissory notes.....	9,138,517.54
Securities	13,979,754.20
Miscellaneous assets.....	1,322,324.08
	<hr/>
	\$28,565,830.04
Liabilities	
Due depositors.....	\$26,414,496.02
Due noteholders.....	769,000.00
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	86,948.11
Balance left as due to the stock- holders	1,295,385.91
	<hr/>
	\$28,565,830.04

WHOSE UNITED STATES?

One per cent of the total population owns about one-half of the total wealth of the country. Two per cent of the population own about two-thirds of the wealth. Two-thirds of the population owns nothing worth listing. Do you see what George Huddleston, labor Congressman from Alabama, meant at the beginning of the war when he asked why the people that own the country shouldn't be left to fight for it?

VANISHING LUMBER.

The amount of growing timber in the United States removed each year by cutting for lumber, combined with destruction by fire and other losses, is more than four times as great as the quantity added by the annual growth of new timber.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

DENGEL RETIRED.

Emil Dengel, who for thirty-eight years has been superintendent of the Examiner stereotyping and electrotyping department, has received the following letter from William Randolph Hearst, under date of June 22, 1926:

"My dear Mr. Dengel: You have been with the Examiner all these years, and you have done wonderful work for us on all occasions; and you have gone through trouble with us, and been one of our mainstays; and I think it time that you rested on your laurels, took things easy for the remainder of your life—and I hope that will be for a long time.

"If agreeable to you, therefore, I am going to ask the office to allow you to retire on full pay.

"If we get into trouble at any time, we may holler for help, but otherwise you will not have any duties or responsibilities of a kind that will worry you.

"With many thanks for all that you have done for us and all that I know you are ready to do if ever occasion requires, I am,

"Very sincerely your friend,

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST."

Dengel writes us that he has accepted the offer.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The time to treat a cancer is in its incipient stage. The time to commence a determined and relentless warfare against corrupt politics—against the sale of seats in the Senate—is now. They who do not rely upon appeal to the judgment and conscience of the American voter, but who resort to the corrupt use of money to control elections, should be branded as political degenerates and corruptionists and deprived of their privilege to vote. They are not fit to associate with decent men and women."—Senator Heflin of Alabama.

Why can't organized labor lead in paying widespread tribute to the heroes of peace? Occasionally an attempt is made to pay such a tribute but too little has been done in this direction. Labor, as the element in society most directly concerned and most familiar with the heroes of peace, would seem to be the logical force to lead the nation to a realization and appreciation of what it owes to those who give their lives for civilization. Labor would do well to stress more than it has that the workers who die in mill, mine and factory, on sea and on land that the nation may have the necessities and the luxuries of modern life, give their lives just as truly for their country as do the soldiers who fall in battle. This is realized by the Peace Heroes Memorial Society of Cincinnati, Ohio, which held a memorial service for the heroes of peace on May 31st. The purpose of the society is worth studying. It is as follows: "To extend to all who have died for the common good the honors that have hitherto been limited to the heroes of war. Miners, railroaders, builders, electricians, mechanics, firemen, policemen, explorers, physicians, nurses, mothers, and others upon whose risks and sufferings life depends, form an army larger than any fighting force of which history has record. It is an army serving without intermission and knowing no armistice, an army that endures both pain and privation. It numbers its losses of life by the tens of thousands every year and its other casualties by the hundreds of thousands. It goes to its hard, perilous battles without decorations and without honors; it does not wait for 'the roll of the stirring drum and the trumpet that speaks of fame.' Yet it is the army of our real national defense, defense against hunger, cold, sickness, exposure, disorder, exhaustion, extinction: ultimately perhaps, our truest defense against foreign foes."

A stranger entered the Boonsville National Bank and made known his desire to borrow \$5. He was told that the bank did not lend such small sums.

"But," he went on, "lending money is your business, isn't it?"

The banker admitted that it was.

"Well, I've got pretty good security," said the stranger, "and I want to borrow \$5."

Finally the banker, half from fatigue and half from curiosity, agreed to make the loan. When the note was drawn and the interest of 35 cents paid, the stranger drew from his pocket \$10,000 worth of Government bonds and handed them over as security. Before the banker could recover from his astonishment the stranger said, "Now this is something like it. Over at the other bank they wanted to charge me \$10 just for a safe deposit box to keep these things in!"—Forbes Magazine.

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Labor productivity has increased to a marked degree in certain industries during the past decade, according to an article in the July issue of the Monthly Labor Review. In the automobile industry the output is shown to have been three times as great in 1925 as it was in 1914; in the iron and steel industry during the same period it had increased 50 per cent, and in the boot and shoe industry approximately 17 per cent, while on a 1917 base the output per man in the paper and pulp industry had increased 34 per cent.

An account is given of the rapid extension of the workers' education movement, which is said to be one of the most significant of the past-war labor developments in the United States. A survey of adult working class education made in 1920 showed very few examples of these undertakings, while in 1926 the secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau reported an enrollment of 40,000 students in workers' colleges or study classes in more than 300 industrial centers in some forty states. A brief description is given in the article of the courses offered by some of the more important colleges and study groups.

A study of causes of failure of certain co-operative societies shows that most of the failures were due to financial insecurity, although a number of societies ceased operating because the members lost interest and grew tired of the task of running the business. Most of the 750 societies which are known to have failed during the six-year period, 1920 to 1925, were small, and even in the peak year of 1920 the number of members averaged only about 220 and the sales less than \$75,000 a year.

An article on the volume of building constructions in 130 cities of the country, 1914 to 1925, shows how much has been done in the country as a whole and in the cities individually in the past few years to overcome the shortage in buildings caused by war-time curtailment. The year 1922 was the first year after the war in which there was a surplus of building over the normal requirements as measured by 1914 standards and the next three years each showed an excess of building over normal requirements for the country as a whole, although this situation was not true for a number of the individual cities.

A recent survey of the vacation policies of various industries in Cincinnati, Ohio, shows that 111 firms in that city give vacations with pay to all or part of their production force. Only thirteen of these establishments require more than one year's service in order to establish eligibility for a vacation and a vacation of one week was given in the majority of cases.

An unemployment survey of Columbus, Ohio, the results of which are summarized in this issue of the Review, is of special interest because there have been so few investigations made of actual unemployment. The report covers the years 1921 to 1925 and shows that the greatest amount of employment existed in 1923 and of unemployment in 1921, the proportion of idle persons being 6.3 per cent in 1923 and 13.4 per cent in 1921. Slack work was the predominant cause of unemployment in all the years except 1922, when sickness was more important as a cause of unemployment. Progressive methods for regularizing employment were found to have been adopted in several important establishments.

Other sections of the Review contain statistics of prices and cost of living and trend of employment, and articles on various subjects related to labor and economic conditions in this and foreign countries.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

MOVES NEARER GOAL.

By Matthew Woll,

President the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

Steadily the Union Labor Life Insurance Company moves toward its goal of \$600,000, the amount which has been set which must be subscribed in capital and surplus before the company begins business.

It would be possible to begin business in every state in the union with less than the amount already subscribed, but it has determined by our directors that we must have more than the minimum amount required by law before the doors are opened for the writing of insurance.

Subscriptions are coming into the headquarters in Washington at a rate per dollar expended never equalled in any corporation organizing effort ever undertaken.

This is because of the tremendous interest labor everywhere is taking in this, its own enterprise, and because of the service which labor knows it will derive from the organization once it is actually under way.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is, it may be said in absolute confidence, the greatest forward step labor in America has ever undertaken. This is not because life insurance is the most profitable of all business, but because it so fully serves the needs of men and women in the highly competitive industrial life of our time.

It is urged that every national and international, every state and city central body and every local union at once subscribe for the full amount of shares and that every individual trade unionist do likewise. The opportunity will not long remain as it is. The organization period is the period of opportunity and the period, likewise, when the company most needs the support in this way of all organized labor.

It is urged that union members enlist the interest of their officers and that the welfare and promotion of the Union Labor Life Insurance be brought up at every union meeting until action is taken.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, with the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, of former President Gompers and of President Green, is the concern of all American labor. Let us put it "over the top" in record time, on the high road to action and service.

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FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS.**A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.**

By A. J. Muste

Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood
Fundamental Aspects of Trade Unions Leading
to Factionalism.

The past few years have witnessed particularly bitter internal fights in some of our most important American unions as well as in the labor movement as a whole. The International Ladies' Garment Workers, Furriers, International Association of Machinists, and United Mine Workers of America occur readily to mind.

Well-wishers of the labor movement frequently deplore and even resent these factional conflicts. "What hope have we of building a world of co-operation and brotherhood when the very organizations we are chiefly depending upon to build such a world cannot order their own lives with even a minimum of decency and good-will?" A moment's reflection will, however, suggest that we may easily exaggerate the real importance of this internal strife in the total life of the movement and exaggerate also the extent to which the labor movement as compared to other social agencies is afflicted by it. An internal conflict may be a sign of life and not of decadence, may, as someone has put it, be "not a disaster but an opportunity." Nor will anyone who has even a passing acquaintance with the history and present state of religion, for example, lightly accuse the trade unions of being sinners above all others in this respect.

More to the point than generalities such as these however is an inquiry as to whether sociology and psychology in their study of social institutions and the dynamics of group life indicate any fundamental reasons why we may expect frequent and virulent factional struggles in the trade union movement. It seems to me that they do. I venture to note three considerations which may comfort us by showing that factional disputes are "just what we may expect," (though precisely why that should be so comforting to human beings is itself a good deal of a mystery) and at the same time give us warning that they constitute a problem with which we shall have to deal in the movement for a long time to come.

Army and Town Meeting.

In the first place the trade union seeks to combine within itself two extremely divergent types of social structure, that of an army and that of a democratic town meeting. The union is a fighting instrument and exhibits always more or less definitely a tendency to take on the characteristics of armed forces and warfare in its structure and activities. There are generals, spies, military secrets, battles, armistices, treaties, breeches of diplomatic relations with the enemy, and so on. The union seeks to assert in industry and over its actual and potential membership those prerogatives of a sovereign state, the right to conscript and the right to tax.

But the trade union army elects its own generals, elects them in many instances annually or on the eve of battle. The army votes on the declaration of war and on the terms of armistice and peace. The reports of confidential agents are made to large committees, on which not infrequently the confidential agents of the enemy occupy prominent positions.

Now this situation is bound to continue indefinitely. Whatever be the manner of the warfare, war the union must wage to gain and main-

tain tolerable conditions for its membership. It must develop something of the solidarity, discipline and capacity for swift striking that an army does. On the other hand, the state and other agencies mainly concerned about maintaining the status quo in industry will take good care to insist that the union must remain "a purely voluntary agency" and to deprive it of the right to use instruments of coercion that they themselves employ.

For its own part, the trade union is the means through which its members individually and in groups seek release from the monotony and regimentation of mechanized industry, and the opportunity for self-expression.

Looking toward the future the union conceives of itself as an essential organ for carrying on industry democratically in such a way that the personalities of the workers are not obliterated in the process. Obviously designed to meet such present needs and to fulfill such future functions it is estopped from developing in its members the unquestioning obedience, the iron discipline, the fixed routine that characterize an army.

Both Features Permanent.

Both an army and a town meeting the union is therefore bound to remain. Imagine the conflict in the soul of a union official who must have the attitude and discharge the functions at one and the same time of both a general and chairman of a debating society. At a crucial moment the general will call a mass meeting of his army, explain their own and the enemy's situation, lay the plan of campaign before them in detail and seek by the arts of the popular orator to win their assent to his program; and at the same time the chairman will step out of his proper role, take on the air of a general, "put over" on the meeting what he deems essential to the very existence of the organization in the crisis—and the general will know himself for a poor general and the chairman will know himself for a very undemocratic chairman, and the rank and file may curse him alternately for being a timid general and a ruthless chairman.

On their part the rank and file will always be carrying about a similar psychical conflict in their attitude toward the union. They will demand "results" whatever the means by which they are obtained, and at the same time feel sorry and balked if the union does not offer their egos a free field for assertiveness in all the directions from which they are shut off by working and living conditions in our industrial system.

The situation is truly serious. The impossible is demanded of the union and its leadership; the impossible is eagerly sought by the membership. Yet there is no remedy for the dilemma. As in so many other situations with which life confronts human beings, there is no cut and dried answer to be found which once and for all settles the case. The solution consists in making adjustments from time to time which synthesize two quite incompatible functions. Nothing is farther from a solution than the simple device of cutting out or ignoring one or the other of the terms. The union must remain both an army and a town meeting. It must both fight and discuss at the same time.

In his next article, Mr. Muste will set forth two other factors which he believes account for the presence of factions in the labor movement. In a succeeding issue he will discuss some minor factors, such as graft, selling out to the boss, and philosophies. Titles of other articles include: "What Really Causes Trouble," "Why Officers Are Like That," "Why the Opposition Is Like That."

Observing a young lady standing alone, the young man stepped up to her and said, "Pardon me. You look like Helen Black."

"Yes," she replied, "I know I do, but I'd look far worse in white."—Calgary Herald.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell,
The hard repulse that breaks the heart
Whose hopes are bounding high,
In an unfading record kept,
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass; for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love;
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that can not fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
"These things shall never die."

Since November, 1925, the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department have been conducting a campaign of education, in which the need for organization of the workers and the use of their power of purchase have been the paramount features. The moving picture, "Labor's Reward," and lectures were the principal features of this campaign. Recently the Union Label Trades Department invited the organized workers to join in a nation-wide campaign to advance the cause of the workers through the medium of the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button, from August 29 to September 11, 1926. The underlying thought or principle in this campaign is to bring home to the workers the great need for co-operation through their power of purchase. It will be noted that Labor Day, September 6th, comes within this period. This is the day upon which the hosts of labor in all parts of the country come together in demonstrations befitting such an occasion, and they should be careful to see that the real spirit of trades unionism prevails. Give no aid to the "open shoppers" by giving employment to non-unionists directly or indirectly. Encourage and support fair employers by using only union labeled commodities and employ only the members of organized labor. Make September 6th a real Labor Day by using only the products of union labor, purchased from a man with a union card and in a shop which displays a union shop card. If these suggestions are carried out much will be done, not only to make the coming campaign a success, but better still, a decided increase will be made to the already large army of real trades unionists now enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

San Francisco

Today we came upon a circular letter written by a business man who loves this great city, this city of daring and adventure and bold, big-hearted men who gave it a past that the world talks about and admires even now, though the mercenary spirit has taken the place of the spirit of love and helpfulness to one another that formerly dominated nearly all of its people. In the opening paragraph of the letter he says:

"What a dear old city is San Francisco! For seventy-five years she nursed the State, the honest nourishment of her wealth and the sturdy strength of her pioneers flowed to every corner of the commonwealth and aided in building roads to far distant settlements. No barriers stopped her. In the optimism of her youth she grew and always gave freely of her ample strength to nourish the infant communities born of her far-flung adventures. Her pioneer children loved her, her Vigilance Committee was jealous of her good name and gave freely of themselves to protect her honor. Her wealthy, her poor, her laborers, her bankers, revered her. No project too great, no work too difficult if it meant her good."

Then, a little farther along in the same letter he points to the change for the worse that has taken place and points to greed for gain as the main cause of the different spirit that dominates almost every move that is made by those in control of affairs of the present time. He says:

"But today San Francisco is a wee bit old. Dead and buried are her pioneer lovers, and the feeble progeny of wealth, ease and luxury have taken their place. The real lovers of San Francisco are dead and she must depend upon mercenaries to defend her. No difficulties stopped her pioneer lovers from giving to their true love, because love gives and does not take, but today a molehill is as a mountain and every project requiring a bold gamble and far-seeing vision is met with a mercenary spirit, without daring, force or foresight, without real love to back it up. Special privilege for individuals rather than public-spirited enterprise is the motive that prompts every endeavor. Our civic organizations vacillate and temporize. The centralization of banking credit in the hands of the few has put fear and trembling into the hearts of those who otherwise might speak out, but the spirit of the pioneers of San Francisco may again manifest itself from the grave and the new San Francisco, born of this old-time strength, may some day arise in a loyal body of men whose motto will be 'for San Francisco,' and who will restore San Francisco to the place she should hold in this great commonwealth of California."

What inspired the author above quoted more than anything else doubtless was the conduct of our banking institutions at the present time, when every loan is carefully scrutinized to learn whether it is going to net profits for the greedmongers of the city, and with total disregard for whether it will be productive of good for the community as a whole. Undoubtedly the most hurtful institution in the city at this time is the Industrial Association, and most of the banks are supporting the policies of this trouble-breeding, meddlesome organization instead of promoting the interests of the great city of San Francisco. The Industrial Association, aided and abetted by the banks, is driving industrious, honest, patriotic people away from this community for the sole purpose of increasing profits for the few who make up its membership in the hope that in this way a handful of greedy and inordinately selfish men may ultimately make slaves of the toilers who remain here, and, as expressed in the letter, is devoutly to be hoped that the decent, honest, patriotic elements of the city will soon step up and call a halt to the depredations of this villainous band.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The member of a union who desires to be loyal to the cause of the workers must bear in mind that included in that loyalty must be persistent demand for the union label when making purchases. The member who fails to demand the union label cannot be termed a true unionist, because in buying non-union goods the member is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the organized workers, making it possible for them to spend his money in the fight against trade unionism, not only in the particular field from which the non-union article came, but in all other lines of industry. A demand for the label helps in the work of organization, and failure to make the demand just as surely operates in the opposite direction.

A little more than a year ago there was considerable publicity concerning the unemployment fund established by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and employers in that field, and there was much praise of the scheme, particularly by college professors and teachers generally, but now it is announced that the plan has failed and that the union has directed its membership to cease contributing to the fund because the employers have fallen down on their end of it. The employers agreed to pay two-thirds and the workers one-third. To date the workers have paid \$146,000, or nearly two-thirds, and the employers but \$88,000. The violation of the pledge by the employers forced the union to abandon collections, and thus another highly-touted scheme has gone down. Trade unionists ought to remember that if they want anything worth having they must go after it and pay for it themselves, but it seems that the idea of getting something for nothing never leaves the heads of some people no matter how often they are disappointed by failures in their plans. Employers, as a rule, do not give anything to the workers that they can evade, and those who hope for anything else, on a large scale, are doomed to disappointment. This collapse is merely another instance of the truth of the declaration that what the wage workers gain they must get for themselves.

Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, who recently made a study of the influence of jails on crime, declares that the county jails provide "an ideal environment for education in crime." The great majority of prisoners in county jails are not habitual criminals but their daily association with the criminals who are also confined there breeds familiarity with all forms of vice and crime, Mr. Hart points out. They are likely, too, to develop the desire to "get even" with society. Presumably this attitude is an incentive to crime. The lack of segregation in most jails is one of the greatest evils. There is seldom any means of separating witnesses, persons held for trial, or the young, inexperienced criminals from those already hardened. This condition is made still worse by the facts that prisoners in most jails are absolutely idle. Some 60,000 Federal prisoners are confined in county jails each year because the Federal Government has no jails. These prisoners include men and women held for trial, many of whom are later found innocent; witnesses at Federal trials who are held to insure their presence when the case is tried and those who are imprisoned because they can not pay a fine. The facts revealed by Mr. Hart, which have long been known to those familiar with jail and prison conditions, constitute a challenge to the intelligence of civilization. If civilization can not solve the problem, then civilization is far, far from what it is cracked up to be.

WIT AT RANDOM

Ambition of 1870—A gig and a gal.
 " " 1920—A flivver and a flapper.
 " " 1950—A plane and a jane.
 —Boston Transcript.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
 The saddest are these: "It's flat again."
 —Capper's Weekly.

And with the verse we haste to class:
 "Great jumpin' cats, we're outa gas!"
 —Youngstown Telegram.

But sadder still are those who say:
 "Darn it, I had the right of way."
 —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Such guys belong, one sternly mentions,
 Where roads are paved with good intentions.
 —Newark Advocate.

What causes saddest words to stir up
 Is a crankcase filled with sirup.
 —Houston Post-Dispatch.

And gee, how I can rant and swear
 When wifey says: "They've swiped our spare!"
 —Youngstown Telegram.

And oh, it give us quite a pain
 To read: "Gasoline Goes Up Again."
 —Macon Telegraph.

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.

"If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer."

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."

The ways of Providence may be mysterious, but the ways of the Kentucky moonshiners are profoundly devious, planned with interesting cunning, and especially so when it is considered desirous to rid the neighborhood of an undesirable citizen.

Two mountaineers who faced a problem of this nature met to talk it over.

"That feller Morgan Buttles is terrible unpopular," said one.

"We'll have to git rid o' him somehow," replied the other.

"Yep. But we don't want to do nothin' in a way that ain't legitimate an' customary. You know he has p'litical ambitions."

"I've heer so. But he ain't got no pull."

"Yes, he has. An' you an' your relations want to stand back o' me when I put the case up to our congressman. We'll git Buttles app'inted a revenue inspector, an' then let nature take its course."

The quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class had not had a question; so the teacher propounded him this one:

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?"

"Dead," was the calm response.

Dinah (to Mandy at the washtub)—Ain't yo' 'spicious 'bout yo' husband quittin' work soon as he done married you?

Mandy—Yo' min' yo' business! Dat man am takin' his honeymoon.

"I want a boy to run errands."

"I kin do that," said the freckle-faced applicant.

"I said 'run.' I don't want you to stroll."

"Yes, sir, I won't stroll, except when I start to leave for the night. That will give you a chance to call me back if you think of anything else you want done."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

As Solomon said, counting up his wives, "this world is so full of a number of things that it's hard to know what to say." There's Mussolini, for example—and there's the Philadelphia sesqui centennial. Philadelphians always write those words with capital letters, but the earnest patriot who travels several hundred miles to see the show is inclined to drop to lower case, as in this instance. Some of the newspaper correspondents who have gone to the scene of the struggle refer to the show as the sickly centennial. A candid and impartial diagnosis seems to indicate that the disease is infantile paralysis.

* * *

It is announced that a great gathering of trade unionists at the centennial is planned for Labor Day. By that time, if the infant can overcome its paralytic complications, there ought to be a show worth going to see. Perhaps there may be a sizable exhibition earlier than Labor Day, but the indications are none too promising. July Fourth was announced as a great day—a regular top-notch of a day. Throngs went to the grounds and paid their way to go in. They saw the presidential parade and heard the presidential voice. At least some of them heard it. But they didn't see a great centennial exposition on the day which the exposition was planned to commemorate. Today there are great buildings only partly filled with exhibits. There are maps in the official programs and on these maps there are pretty pictures of great buildings not yet constructed. There are lines representing streets which are today either dust or mud. There is a show in the making—and that's about the best that is to be said for it.

* * *

There are three or four good national exhibits in place, including those of Japan, Holland, Austria and Los Angeles. Los Angeles, always the good publicity getter, is there with a beautiful house done in mission style. There are joyous, beautiful girls who sing and dance as happily as though they had brought the sunshine of Southern Boostifornia with them in their kit bags. But try and get food with which to fortify a system taxed by running hither and yon in a day of sightseeing! Try and get it. The few places where food may be had are so overtaxed that most visitors must give up in despair and either go hungry or go out. There is much of promise but so little of fulfillment at present that to ask visitors to come from far places is going beyond the bounds of fairness, to put it softly.

* * *

This writer is just one of several thousands who have gone to see what the Quaker City has to offer. It isn't much. Washington, or Chicago, or New York, or San Francisco, could show a visitor more wonders without going to the trouble of creating a place with a fence around it. Many of the displays which the visitor at first takes to be exhibits are no more than commercial show counters where everyone is importuned to buy. Novelty and souvenir men are there in the usual legions and it is not difficult to get the impression that these are more numerous than are the bona fide exhibits. What many a person is tempted to exclaim upon leaving is a short but fervent, "Philadelphia, how could you?"

WOOL CONSUMPTION.

Wool is used in the United States at the rate of more than 500 million pounds annually. About half of this is from American sheep. The rest is imported from South America, Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa and China.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—VI.

Of course, if an increase in the cost of government is accepted as proof of progress, it must be acknowledged we are doing very well. But I shall endeavor to show that it is not progress, but a mere repetition of historic man's attempt to solve economic problems with goblins. It hasn't worked yet, though it has been tried for thousands of years.

We are, however, more interested in how far our wages will stretch than in the abstract notion of "progress." That interest is intimately connected with government cost and with our system of elections, by which we chose to office the fellow who is most skilled in playing upon our emotions. We like the fellow who tickles us, who makes us feel heroic sufferers, who promises to deliver us into that perfect freedom which we conceive is the destiny of men. On the other hand, we dislike and distrust the fellow who says unpleasant things, and we refuse to listen to him. Too often, however, a stirring address serves more to deepen and strengthen our ignorance of what is really going on than to enlighten us.

Thus the oratorical fancy that the people are enslaved by some gigantic octopus, are overriden by some huge juggernaut, stirs them to action to destroy the octopus or juggernaut. Thousands, aye, millions, of human beings have made the supreme sacrifice in the heroic effort to throw off the shackles which prevented their enjoyment of perfect freedom. Everybody, almost, can remember how furiously a few years ago we sought destruction of everything German—yet now we take a German school ship and its crew to our hearts. We put aside our anger, our hatred, animosities. They must have been goblins—or are we now, in seeking to forget, entertaining equally deceptive goblins? If we must have wish-fancies I prefer those that have love rather than hate as their foundation.

But the finest hate or the finest love will not solve problems of human relations. They just serve to complicate those problems. Our love or our hate sends us off half-cocked on a wild endeavor. Anyone who suggests a different course we knock on the head.

Thus history records that many governments, many kings, many tyrants, have been cast down amid wildest enthusiasm. The American system of elections permits us to work up a not dissimilar enthusiasm often enough to make us believe we are accomplishing something. We elect a new bunch of ham-fat orators every so often—and government cost has increased 180 per cent since 1913.

An election is coming on. Matters of grave import are to be decided by the electorate. Every man and woman citizen should understand these issues, just as they understand the issues which set the world off in the great war, just as they understand now why we should welcome to our shores the late enemies of peace, prosperity, liberty and freedom.

It is still June while I write, the Hamburg is still in the bay, the flowers are blooming in the

yard and the family wash swings in the breeze. Ere this appears in print the orators will be among us, playing upon our prejudices, trying to make us understand concrete facts by drawing pictures of abstract ideas that find ready response in our emotional lives.

Fear was once expressed that the "heart of the world" would be broken if the United States failed to ratify the League of Nations. A heart-broken world or person is easily led. Sometimes heartbreaks result in cracked heads. Under normal circumstances the insane hospitals are sufficient to care for these. But if the whole world should go crazy again I fear the insanity will result in some such calamity as that which overtook the dinosaurs or the Kilkenny cats.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH*.

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

5. SUNLIGHT AS A PREVENTIVE OF RICKETS.

The need to prevent rickets among young infants cannot be emphasized too much. In the central and northern states rickets in a greater or less degree is a nearly universal condition among young infants, whether breast or artificially fed. Approximately one-third of all city children show either moderate or severe deformities of rickets. It is true that the most severe cases are found among the dark-skinned races, but mild and moderate degrees of the disease occur among the fair-skinned races to an extent not realized until recently when the X-ray has been used to help make the diagnosis. If these fair-skinned infants receive antirachitic treatment, that is if they are taken outdoors into the direct sunlight and if they are given the antirachitic factor in cod-liver oil, the mild degree of rickets demonstrable by X-ray will not develop into a more severe degree. Dark-skinned infants probably need longer exposure to the sunlight and perhaps larger doses of cod-liver oil to attain the same degree of control of rickets as fair-skinned infants. This may be due to the fact that the natural pigmentation of their skin, acquired as protection from the intense sunlight of the south, overprotects them from the northern sunlight. If rickets is not allowed to advance beyond a slight degree there are probably few if any bad results. It is the rickets which is allowed to go untreated which carries deformities in its wake which anemia, bronchitis, pneumonia and sometimes convulsions are associated. Bony deformities of the extremities such as bow legs, severe knock-knees, and flat foot are to be deprecated because they interfere with the correct use of the body; bony deformities of the chest are frequently associated with chronic bronchitis and recurring pneumonia; bony deformities of the pelvic bones are responsible for a large proportion of difficult and operative deliveries of women in childbirth, to say nothing of injuries to the infant during such difficult delivery. A large percentage of convulsions of infants under one year of age is due to tetany, a condition associated with rickets. Babies with rickets are particularly prone to respiratory infections, to anemia, to malnutrition. If rickets can be controlled from its very incipency in the first months of life these untoward results will be avoided.

*Syndicated to this newspaper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

LINE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Detroit Electrical Workers' Union No. 17 has a new wage contract with the Edison Company. Linemen will be paid \$1.20 an hour; foremen, \$68 per week, and apprentices are advanced 5 cents an hour.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the International Federation of Trade Unions founded?

A.—In 1901, at Copenhagen, Denmark. The Federation will celebrate its 25th anniversary September 19th next.

Q.—What is a "sand hog"?

A.—Nickname for a common laborer employed below the surface in subway or tunnel construction.

Q.—How many strikes have there been on the Interborough subway system of New York City?

A.—The present strike is the fourth. There were strikes in 1905, 1916 and 1919.

Q.—What is the purpose of the Workers' Education Bureau of America?

A.—The Bureau aims "to collect and disseminate information relative to efforts at education on the part of the organized worker; to coordinate and assist in every possible way the educational work now carried on by the organized workers; and to stimulate the creation of additional enterprises in labor education throughout North America."

Q.—Is it true that the American Federation of Labor did not have a president during the first five years of its existence?

A.—In the first five years the presiding officer or chairman was chosen by each convention. All authority between conventions was vested in the legislative committee, now known as the Executive Council.

MUST ENFORCE CITY LAW.

The State Supreme Court has ordered officials of the city of St. Louis to enforce a city ordinance adopted by popular vote in April, last year, which increases the salary of members of the fire department \$25 a month.

City officials held the vote "illegal" on the ground that the charter gives all power to the Board of Aldermen and that the people can only suggest legislation.

Supreme Court Judge Atwood, who wrote the court's opinion, used sharp language in overruling this claim.

"To hold this position," said the judge, "would be to reason foolishly in a circle and nullify the plain terms as well as the intent and purpose of the charter."

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

AUTOMATIC SWITCHBOARD.

Whether cussedness, conceit or curiosity has caused man to make likenesses of himself ever since the morning of the world, scientists have been unable to agree. They only know that he has done it and in more modern times has tried to impart action to his creations and even a semblance of thought. It remained for the electrical wizard to perfect an instrument which could even approximate human intelligence. He has done it in the machine switching system now being installed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in various of its branches. He has gone human intelligence one better, for the machine refuses to make mistakes.

Imagine a device which makes a contented noise called a "dial tone" when you operate it correctly, but hastily summons a "maintenance operator" to notify you when you are wrong. The machine does that and in addition calls the same operator to tell you when the line is out of order.

With the ordinary occurrence, such as a busy line, the mechanism does not even need the assistance of the operator. It automatically informs the subscriber that the line is in use.

The operation is something like this: The caller spells on the dial the first three letters of the district office, say P-E-N, then indicates the number. This causes a little mechanical message called the "finder" to look on the board for a trunk which is not busy.

Having been routed through the Pennsylvania district, another messenger called the "final selector" picks out the number desired.

With the manual system, when the receiver is removed, a lamp is lighted. The operator sees the light and plugs into the number and says, "Number, please."

With the mechanical system the "finder" takes up the call when the receiver is removed, then the "selector" attaches an idle "sender" and the latter, by means of the "dial tone," tells the subscriber it is ready to receive the call. The sender upon receiving the office code causes the "district selector" to find an idle trunk to an incoming "selector" at the desired office. The incoming selector locates a group of trunks leading to a "final selector" caring for the particular 500 lines in which the desired number is located. The selector then locates the line desired. If the line is not busy it will start ringing, but if it is busy it will give the busy signal.

Quite an intricate operation, but when visitors expressed wonder, one of the Bell engineers replied, "Some day we are going to perfect a machine which will have a man arrested if he puts a plugged nickel in a telephone."

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

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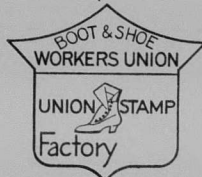
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular meeting of No. 21 was held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, last Sunday and was probably the shortest meeting held by this organization in the past several years. The meeting was called to order at 1:05 and adjournment was had at 2:05. There were but two propositions for membership before the union, that of Chas. Giancoli and Carlos J. Valencia, whose applications for membership were referred to the membership committee. The membership committee reported favorably upon the applications of F. V. Gowan, W. J. Martucci, P. L. Miller, M. C. Wachter, E. Gallick, G. S. Long and F. E. McCoy, who have completed their apprenticeship in this union, and J. Alexander, who was making reapplication for membership, and these gentlemen, together with Jos. I. Kelly, apprentice member, were duly obligated. The executive committee reported that it had completed the purchase of \$10,000 worth of city and county Hetch Hetchy water bonds, which will be added to the reserve fund of the union. Crombe De La Brun and J. A. Peterson filed application for honorable withdrawal cards and the union acted favorably upon their request. F. V. Gowan and M. C. Wachter, two of our former apprentice members, who had completed the I. T. U. course of lessons, were presented their diplomas from the International with appropriate remarks. On motion the label contest, which has been in operation for the past several months, was discontinued with the July collections. The membership roll at the end of the fiscal month showed 1416 cards on deposit. No other business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned until the regular call in August.

The convention committee of the Colorado Springs Typographical Union has sent out a circular notifying delegates and prospective visitors to that city during convention week that rooms in hotels and rooming houses will be available to all members of the union who attend at rates of from \$1 to \$24 per day. They also state that for the motor visitors up-to-date camp grounds are maintained at which cottages of one, two and three rooms may be had at rates of from \$1 to \$3 per day.

J. W. Hilton, Jr., an apprentice member of the Salt Lake Union, is spending some time visiting friends in this city and other points in California. Mr. Hilton's father is proprietor of the Standard Printing Company in Salt Lake.

R. W. Anderson, a member of the Call-Post chapel, recently had an unpleasant meeting with one of the special police patrol, who are commonly known as "door shakers." Mr. Anderson had been compelled to work overtime on the Call-Post and was somewhat late in leaving the office, and was on his way home when at Stockton and Market streets he stopped to wait for a Municipal car to convey him to his residence. He was accosted by the special patrolman, who, without any warning at all, struck him over the head with a club or slung shot, and then arrested him and conveyed him to the city prison. Very shortly thereafter Mr. Anderson was released from the city prison, and upon appearing in the police court the following morning was released without further difficulty. From the actions of special police and the alleged actions of some of the regular police, it would appear that charges being printed in local newspapers regarding the San Francisco police is wholly warranted when inoffensive citizens of San Francisco cannot wait a few moments on a street corner for cars to convey them to their respective residences.

Sam Hammer, secretary of Bakersfield Typographical Union, has been spending the past couple of weeks visiting relatives and friends in

the Bay region. During Mr. Hammer's visit to San Francisco he called at headquarters and announced that Bakersfield Union would shortly start negotiations looking to an increase in the wage scale on the newspapers in that city.

The Hansen Printing Company at 944 Folsom street has recently been sold to a new corporation and the name changed to the Coast Printing Company. The new corporation has hired a gentleman by the name of Mr. Morton, formerly of Baltimore, as plant superintendent. The Hansen Company has been operating under considerable difficulty for a number of years, and it is hoped that the new corporation will make it one of the strongest printing firms in San Francisco, and with their excellent building and equipment this should not be a hard matter. We wish the new firm entire success.

Reuter Bros., who formerly conducted a printing plant at 513 Valencia street, have removed to 525 Valencia street, where they have secured larger and far better quarters for their growing business.

A recent issue of the Linotype News, house organ of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, contained a full page write-up and special views of the San Francisco Bulletin composing room. From the many angles that pictures were taken, practically every well-known printer in the Bulletin office is shown to good advantage.

R. E. Heller, foreman of the San Francisco Bulletin, is spending a few weeks' vacation at Richardson Springs, where he hopes the mineral baths will greatly improve his health.

E. A. Eickworth, of the Bulletin chapel, announces that he has acquired title to a fine new five-room home on Ninth avenue. Mr. Eickworth is among the many members of No. 21 who have decided that it is cheaper to own their own than to pay the landlord for rental purposes.

Arthur Floyd, "the wandering Englishman," is back in San Francisco. Mr. Floyd left San Francisco several months ago for an extended trip through the Antipodes. Since leaving this city he has visited Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand and Australia, and now says that his travels are about completed, and he is looking for a nice quiet place to settle down for the balance of his young life. Mr. Floyd's host of friends throughout the International jurisdiction will take his statement that he intends to settle down with a grain of salt, for those who know him predict that a few weeks' time will be his "settlement."

Wm. Brown, formerly of Brown & Hoberg, has recently purchased the linotype composition plant at 25 Jessie street, formerly operated by Wm. Thorn. Mr. Brown states that there is just about enough work in this plant to keep him interested, and he does not desire to become a millionaire overnight. His many friends in San Francisco wish him success in the new place. Mr. Thorn will shortly leave for the Eastern states, where he hopes to re-enter the business at a later date.

C. S. White, who has been spending the past several years in hospitals at Phoenix, Ariz., where he has been fighting the white plague, has been transferred to the government hospital at Livermore. Mr. White writes that he would be pleased

to have any of the members of No. 21 traveling through that neighborhood to stop and visit him at the Livermore Hospital. If there are any of the members who have good books which they wish to dispose of, they would be welcomed by Mr. White at Livermore. He stated that upon leaving Phoenix he had gone to see Ray Edwards, a member of No. 21, and found him not making the progress that his many friends had hoped that he would.

The annual election of officers for the Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held Sunday, July 11, in the Labor Temple, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Curtis Benton; first vice-president, E. P. Garrigan; second vice-president, R. W. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr.; marshal, M. R.

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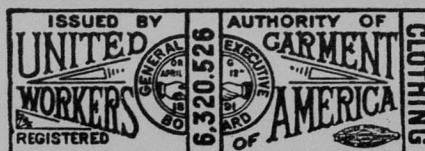
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Douglas; guardian, Geo. M. Buxton, and director, D. K. Stauffer. No other business of importance came before the meeting.

Albert W. Springer, secretary-treasurer of the Printers' Mutual Aid Society, who has been absent on his annual vacation, which was spent in Yosemite National Park, is back on the job and will be pleased to receive dues and transact other business for the Mutual Aid at business hours.

W. L. Weatherly of this local has perfected, after nearly five years' work, an original method of computing type faces. This system is unique in its simplicity and its ability to handle the product of any slug or type-casting machine of any point size regardless whether the type face is condensed, modified or extended, with equal facility. The Universal Typographic Scale Co. of this city has had the work of Mr. Weatherly put into book form, and it is now ready for the mail. Local trade technicians who have made a preview of this work say that it is the most practical treatment of this subject ever offered the printing trade.

Four men from the Daily News qualified and accepted situations in the Orient, leaving Tuesday last. The Japan Advertiser of Tokio needed that number of operators for its English pages and communicated with Secretary Michelson, asking him to get them. Three operators and a makeup signed two-year contracts, to-wit: Al Crackbon, Harry Beach, Alfie Moore and Joe Sullivan, the latter an operator who has been working on the floor. Transportation is furnished both ways, providing the men remain the full time. Likable and popular fellows, they will be missed, but everyone united in wishing them bon voyage and a good time in the Mikado's realm.

Editor's note: The large concourse of friends of the above-mentioned boys were at the docks when the Korea Maru sailed Tuesday noon. Their many friends at the Daily News and the Allied Printing Trades Club gathered a considerable collection and invested in cigars, chewing gum, candy, cigarettes and "other things," which they presented to the boys at sailing time. Alfie Moore was elected by the quartet as official correspondent, and he promised to furnish these columns with an account of their voyage and conditions as they see them in Tokio as soon after their arrival as is convenient. They have the best wishes of their large number of friends for a safe voyage and a pleasant sojourn in Japan.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Ventilation occupied the attention and took up most of the short session at the monthly chapel meeting Monday afternoon. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Lowe, Leslie and Hickey, was appointed to call on the management and point out the defects complained of.

Departure of several chapel members for the Orient opened up two day situations, which were filled by transferring C. V. Liggett and L. E. Heagney from the night side. Their places were filled from the board, James Serrano and Jack Griffin no longer being subs. At the same time their names were removed from the board, "Chuck" Adams' monicker also disappeared from its familiar niche, he being handed a daylight "sit."

Transfer of C. V. Liggett from night to day work left the chairmanship vacant and Chairman Bill Hickey selected Jack Griffin to officiate.

With Eddie Balthazar away on his vacation, only two Eddies—Porter and Haefer—were left to growl "Whadda ya want?" when anyone wanted "Eddie" in a loud voice, a not infrequent occurrence at that, and with Eddie's charging from all directions to answer a summons, the boys shouldn't complain of lack of service. Then there are the Bills—Davy, Leslie, Clement and Hickey. If you value your life, don't yell "Bill" above a

whisper, you're liable to be crushed in the ensuing stampede.

That long anticipated vacation of Skipper Bill Davy's was a 100 per cent flop. He reached his objective all right, but scarcely was he there before a tooth began to ache, then another, and before long Director Hertz of the orchestra never conducted a more sympathetic symphony than the skipper's molars performed. He hitched up the bus, loaded in the camping equipment, not forgetting the missus, and headed for home, where, to show how little he cared for teeth, he had 'em all pulled out. But he's hoping for better luck when he leaves on another trip a little later on in the summer.

That intrepid fisher and camper, James Santich, came home in one piece, so the fish of Lake County can't be as vicious as report claims; they don't even bite, if Jimmy can be believed, and he avers he offered them the choicest flies ever manufactured. Barring this unnatural behavior of the scaly brethren, the trip otherwise was a success and Jimmy enjoyed himself immensely.

SHOULD UNMARRIED MAN RECEIVE LESS PAY?

The most of us who pay attention to the question of wages dismissed this subject several years ago as not deserving further consideration.

The countries of Europe, where wages are based on the number of dependents, are insistent in their demand that this method of payment be done away with, but we have an economist now and then whose mind appears to be centuries behind the present, who does not seem to understand that the argument for wages based on the number of dependents is merely the argument for an existence standard of living.

Cleveland recently entertained the Industrial Group of the National Conference of Social Workers. Among those who addressed the conference was Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago, who advocated the payment of a lower wage rate to single men and a higher wage rate to men who were married and had a wife and other dependents. In defense of his suggestion, Professor Douglas, in part, said:

"Single men have consciously or unconsciously fought behind the petticoats of their married brothers and have used the latter to secure for themselves a wage adequate for a family of five." Old stuff.

He also advocated a minimum wage for all employees, regardless of sex.

When our first compensation laws were being discussed, it was proposed to pay compensation benefits on the plan suggested by Professor Douglas, namely: that compensation for an employee should be regulated according to the number of his dependents. It was argued at the time that if this plan were adopted the married man would be discriminated against in employment, but the injustice of the entire proposition was so manifest that it never was seriously considered in the establishment of compensation benefits.

If a plan of this sort were adopted, the results would be the same as elsewhere where it is in effect. Taking it for granted that a minimum wage might be established, naturally it would be an existence rather than a fair subsistence wage. It has become the practice in the last few years for employers to insist that wages must be fixed on the productive value of the employee, which cannot be based upon individual productive value, but must be based upon the collective value of all employees in a given industry, which is measured by net profits. This might seem to be a fair proposition, if it were not for the fact that the employee has no voice in management, is in no wise responsible for its mistakes and cannot afford to sacrifice fair living standards to comply with

the employers' insistence that wages must be fixed solely by productive value.

However, in almost every industry wages are not fixed upon productive value, but upon competition for jobs, and comparative wages paid in other like classes of service.

For a professor of economics to come forward at this time and attempt to put life into a theory when the disadvantages of practice are so apparent seems to be both unnecessary and absurd. —Railroad Trainman.

EFFICIENT TRADE UNIONISTS.

By William Green.

The organized labor movement of the country is deeply interested in all forms of vocational education. The worker who secured educational and vocational training in a trade school becomes a most efficient worker in his trade and calling. Trade unionists believe that efficient workers make efficient trade unionists. The cause of organized labor is advanced when the members of organized labor are known to be skilled and trained workmen. Organized labor has always appraised education at its true value. It was one of the first among organized groups to advocate compulsory school attendance and the establishment of educational facilities for children. It demanded that a full and free opportunity be afforded all children of the United States to acquire an elementary education. It has been highly successful in its efforts in this direction because the educational opportunities throughout the United States have been steadily improved and enlarged. We want to further enlarge these opportunities so that educational facilities will be placed at the disposal of every child in the remotest section of our land and so that every child will be required to attend school until it reaches the age when it may safely engage in serviceable employment.

The value of an academic training has been fully appreciated by most people. It was the general understanding that education was based wholly upon the completion of a classical course, a knowledge of mathematics, languages, history and the arts and sciences. Experience is a good teacher and it taught us that while the academic and classical courses were suited to the needs and minds of a large percentage of young people, they did not meet the requirements of many students who manifested real genius along mechanical lines and showed an aptitude for vocational training.

This appreciation of discrimination in determining the educational course of the student has grown until now many local elementary schools, institutes, universities and colleges include vocational education in their educational courses. The fact that the Federal Government created a Board for Vocational Training and Education is most convincing evidence of the great importance which the public places upon this character of education.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of July 16, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waiters No. 30, Bernard Meyer vice L. A. Francouer; Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Jusaitas, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg, Miss Mary Cronin; Lithographers, Adam Vurek, Anthony Guillen; Steam Engineers, R. Petersen vice Bro. Brewer; Cigar Makers, Phil Hanlon, Edw. Reinholt. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles inclosing copy of letter sent to the Ford Motor Company of Detroit.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Edward Vandeleur (Carmen's Union) requesting the Council to adopt an ordinance directing the refund of \$120,000 estimated earned interest for the past, to be refunded from the general fund to the San Francisco Municipal Railway fund.

Referred to the State Federation of Labor—From the District Council of Carpenters, protesting against the state initiative measure raising tax on gasoline from 2 to 3 cents.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy of Butchers' Union 115, with a number of Kosher butcher shops on McAllister street, pending a conference to be held with parties in interest the matter was referred to the secretary. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale of Janitors' Union in Theaters be adopted. With reference to the controversy between the Bakers' Union and the Greenline Bakery, the matter was laid over to enable the parties in interest to come together and attempt an adjustment of differences. In the matter of controversy between the Poultry Dressers' Union and the firm of Corriea Bros., committee recommended the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm; motion carried. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Have signed a new agreement for another year. Janitors—Have published a list of union halls; requested all delegates to use them for information for their unions. Waiters No. 30—At last meeting it adjourned and formed a political club, and indorsed George Kidwell for the Assembly and Judge Golden for the Superior Court. Longshore Lumbermen—Are opposed to daylight saving law; have indorsed Judge Golden, Dan Murphy, Wm. R. Hagerty at coming election. Auto mechanics—Requested the assistance of all to organize the auto industries. Cracker Bakers—Have elected one delegate to international convention; Auxiliary have elected two delegates; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Complained of various people patronizing unfair stores.

Trade Union Promotional League—Called to the attention of the Council that soap now used in public buildings is wrapped in paper printed in Chinese, indicating that soap was manufactured in China.

Labor Day Committee—Recommended that it be the sense of the joint Labor day committee that the labor organizations in San Francisco participate in the celebration of Labor day with the Alameda county labor organizations, to be held in Oakland. To await ratification of this action it was decided to meet again July 24. Report of Labor day committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Brother E. C. Lampton, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, addressed the Council and extended fraternal greetings.

New Business—Moved to invited Mr. James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, to address the Council next Friday evening; motion carried.

Receipts—\$507.03. Expenses—\$217.99.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary

MERGER PROBE URGED.

In a letter to Chairman Nugent of the Federal Trade Commission, 22 United States Senators ask for an investigation of the "important mergers of the past four years." The request is non-partisan, being signed by 11 Republican Senators, 10 Democratic, and the one Farmer-Labor party member of the Senate.

The letter states that a resolution directing this probe was caught in the legislative jam during the closing hours of Congress and failed to pass. In urging the investigation, the Senators said:

"Expedition in making such investigation is important, because when these organizations are effected and rights acquired the difficulty increases as time passes.

"The chief economist of the commission has stated that no additional appropriation will be required to make this investigation. In view of the fact that Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act empowers the commission of its own initiative to make such investigation, we, as members of the United States Senate, request that the commission undertake—at the earliest possible time compatible with its other duties—this investigation."

Manager—I'm afraid you are ignoring our efficiency system, Smith.

Smith—Perhaps so, sir, but somebody has to get the work done.—The Christian Advocate.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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STRIKES EXPOSE SHAM.

The strike of workers on New York subways is a revolt from the company "union."

The strike has crippled that city's underground transportation system, but the public is not told of the company "union" failure or that the strikers seceded from the "union" and formed an independent organization.

Wages are low and hours are long, but the subway management believed conditions could be maintained by organizing a "union."

Following the usual custom, company favorites and straw bosses were placed in key positions of the "union." The lid appeared to be tightly clamped.

The company was too sure of its ground. A considerable number of the workers awakened to the sham and ceased work.

This incident is occurring every week in sections of the nation's coal area, where operators have also formed "unions" after they broke their agreement with the Miners' Union.

Workers have no present or future in the company "union." It is a lure. It is intended to drug and deceive. This mirage of a promised land is placed before employees, who believe honeyed words and glowing promises.

The purpose of the company "union" is seen in the New York subway strike and similar movements in the bituminous coal fields.

The company "union" does more than defend low wages and long hours. Its deadening effect on faculties inherent in every manly man is its greatest and most lasting evil.

Generally speaking, the company "union" member is a social cipher. Without ideal or hope, he takes no part in the civic, industrial or political affairs of life. He is submissive. He is blind to injustice.

He has a childlike faith that some one, some how and some time will come, like the good fairy, to improve his lot in life.

He is applauded by his employer, and by a press that echoes the latter's views, but his voice is never raised in protest against wrongs organized labor combats.

From the standpoint of both principle and practice the company "union" is indefensible. It solves no problem in industry, nor does it improve work conditions.

It brings but a narcotic peace that with rare exceptions develops helots and flunkies on the industrial and political fields.

This type of worker is desirable for the employer whose one goal is production and profit, but it has no place in American citizenry.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States caused much discussion in the first Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services.

President Washington had declared that he desired no salary. The Congress, however, finally decided that \$25,000 a year should be fixed as the President's salary. All the Presidents up to Grant received that sum.

March 3, 1873, it was fixed at \$50,000. March 4, 1907, traveling expenses of \$25,000 in addition were allowed. The Sixtieth Congress, 1909, fixed the salary at \$75,000 and also continued the \$25,000 traveling allowance.

The President, however, gets more than his bare salary. He has free use of the White House, which costs the government around \$200,000 a year for upkeep, with its corps of 60 servants.

His office expenses amount to about \$40,000 a year, and the 35 police guards cost the government \$60,000 a year.

The greatest single year's expenses under President Wilson were \$227,110; under Harding, \$424,913; under Coolidge, \$613,139.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT BETTER.

According to the June issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, published by Walter G. Mathewson, labor commissioner, factory employment has improved in June last over May last, and was better in June, 1926, than in the corresponding month last year.

In June, 1925, factory employment increased 1.7 per cent over May, 1925; while in June, 1926, factory employment increased 4 per cent over May, 1926. This shows that California industries are doing much better now than last year at this time.

The 738 representative industrial establishments employed 155,274 workers in May, 1926, and 161,457 in June, 1926, an increase of 6,183, or 4.0 per cent, in the latter month. The total weekly payroll for these firms was \$4,507,437 in May, 1926, and \$4,648,153 in June, 1926, an increase of \$140,716.

The industries showing the largest increases in employment in June, 1926, were the following: Food, beverages and tobacco, 18.8 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 9.3 per cent, and sawmills and logging, 5.6 per cent. Decreases in employment in June, 1926, were shown in the following groups of industries: Leather and rubber goods, 4.4 per cent; clothing, millinery and laundrying, 4.1 per cent; printing and publishing, 2.1 per cent, and miscellaneous industries, 4.8 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers in June, 1926, were \$28.79, but many industries showed higher average earnings. Among these were the chemicals, oils and paints industries, with average weekly earnings of \$35.81; printing and paper goods, \$32.62; metals, machinery and conveyances industries, \$31.14, and wood manufacturing industries, \$29.34.

AN ANNIVERSARY YEAR.

One hundred and fifty years ago the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in the city of Philadelphia. One hundred years later the advance of the white man in his conquest of the west was temporarily checked at the Battle of Little Big Horn on June 25th, 1876. Here Gen. George Armstrong Custer and his band of Seventh Cavalry numbering about two hundred and fifty, met an overwhelming force of Sioux Indians under the leadership of Sitting Bull and were completely annihilated. Here again, fifty years later, white men and red men rode over the same plain in companionship instead of in conflict; their leaders exchanged a blanket for a flag and together they buried an unknown soldier and with him a tomahawk of White Bull as a symbol that the conflict was at an end. A slab of granite will mark the memorial to the unknown soldier. So, with pageantry and honor, closes a chapter in the history of the West which was the price of settlement on the vast plains of that region by the white man.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Eugene Wiet of the machinists, Francis J. Brann of the electrical workers, Patrick McAvoy of the hodcarriers, Robert G. Sayre of the machinists, Marcus Stammer of the painters, John Crook of the printing pressmen, Fritz Johnson of the hodcarriers.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Waiters, Bernard Meyer, vice L. A. Francouer; Tailors, Walter V. Jusatas, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg, Miss Mary Cronin; Lithographers, Adam Vureck, Anthony Guillen; Steam Engineers, R. Peterson, vice B. Brewer; Cigarmakers, Phil Hanlon, Edward Reinholt.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Janitors' Union to govern theatres, on recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, after consideration and study, was approved by the Council last Friday night.

The representative of the Trade Union Promotional League reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council that he had in his possession a wrapper taken from soap used in the public schools of this city and that the printing was in Chinese, which seemed to indicate that the soap was produced in China and sold to the city of San Francisco. The matter was referred to the secretary for investigation.

E. C. Lampton, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and extended fraternal greeting to the delegates. He stated that things were going along in good shape for the labor movement in that city.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who is in this city at the present time on a short visit, has been invited to address the Labor Council this evening. Maurer is said to be a brilliant speaker, and the delegates may look forward to an interesting address.

The Labor Council last Friday night approved the recommendation of the Joint Labor Day Committee that the unions of San Francisco this year participate in the Labor Day Celebration of their trade union brothers of Alameda County. The Council will send a communication to affiliated unions urging them to participate to the fullest extent in such arrangements as are made by the organizations on the other side of the Bay. The next meeting of the Labor Day Committee will be held on Saturday evening, July 24th, in the Labor Temple.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Allied Printing Trades Club on Saturday evening, July 31st, at the clubrooms, 149 Mason street, at 8:30 o'clock, at which two members of the board of directors will be elected.

We have been informed that John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal and president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, has accepted an invitation to speak in Los Angeles on Labor Day and that he will visit this city before returning to headquarters in Cincinnati.

Art Holland of the Brewery Workers, who has been in Kansas City for some time with an injured knee, has returned to San Francisco and expects to soon resume work.

With the rapid growth of Street Carmen's Union, Local No. 518, it has been found necessary to secure additional representation in the Labor Council. Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the local, has been unanimously elected as this delegate.

Two candidates were initiated at the regular meeting of Molders' Union, Local No. 164, and two were reinstated. Sick benefits totaled \$115, and a \$400 death benefit was paid to the family of Edward Shomer, a veteran member of the local. The meeting adjourned in respect to the memory of Shomer.

Here is a list of things to wear that every trade unionist should see bears the union label: Shoes, sox, garters, suspenders, hat, shirt, collar, necktie and suit. You can obtain each and every one of these articles and there is no valid excuse for you to wear the "other kind."

Harry T. Gravitt of the Petaluma labor movement spent several days in San Francisco during the past week in looking over the situation here and gathering information that he hopes to make use of upon his return home. He is a member of the Typographical Union of Petaluma and attended the meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 last Sunday.

OPEN SHOP LOSING.

Now that the Bay District Council of Carpenters has a union-owned and controlled material yard to come into competition with the concerns that have been refusing material to contractors who employ union labor, the material combine has begun to crumble, and this week one of the biggest building supply concerns in the Bay district hastened to notify contractors that it had repudiated the Industrial Association and hereafter would not require a permit in the sale of material.

The union supply yard is under the management of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and is backed by the financial resources of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It has an extensive supply of the highest grade of rock, gravel and the best of all lines of building supplies on hand and has an unlimited source to draw from and plenty of money to keep on going.

According to representatives of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, contractors are showing a decided preference for competent union mechanics and are refusing to listen to the pleas of the open-shoppers that non-unionists be employed. They say:

"We have only a few men out of work, the usual number on hand under the normal turnover. We have nothing to worry about. The contractors want men who can do the work, and we, the Bay Counties Council and the United Brotherhood, have them."

"It is quite evident that any substantial relief for agriculture depends upon the result of the elections this fall and that any permanent relief depends also upon the results of the elections in 1928. It remains to be seen whether the farmers will employ the voting power which they possess and help to elect officials who will be willing to accord them the consideration to which they are justly entitled."—Representative Davis of Tennessee.

"The time will come when cold memorials in steel and stone will be built to his memory; but the everlasting and eternal monument that will immortalize Robert M. La Follette will be that memory of his service to humanity which is enshrined in the hearts and souls of men and women who loved him for what he was, who loved him because he dared to think and speak, who loved him because he did not sacrifice his integrity to achieve power."—Senator Shipstead of Minnesota.

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